# A2 Pro-Palestine Aff

## OFF

### 1NC PTX [if USFG]

#### Ryan’s achievements depend on the degree to which he can sync his policies with Trump & the Freedom Caucus; he’s safe now but could still lose power

Bade & Bresnahan 1/3 (Rachael & John, staff @ Politico, “Paul Ryan’s new reality: Second fiddle to Trump”, http://www.politico.com/story/2017/01/paul-ryan-donald-trump-233079)

Ryan's conundrum is this: Trump's victory may have saved his speakership. Any challenge to Ryan by Freedom Caucus hard-liners or disappointed Trump supporters has been quashed by the president-elect, who insists he wants Ryan in the job. In return, though, Ryan now has to follow the path laid down by Trump or risk a backlash from the same forces that took over the party and the country. That's not the only wrinkle for the party's longtime golden boy: Once widely regarded as one of the GOP's top White House prospects, Ryan has been denied that opportunity by the 70-year-old Trump, at least for the foreseeable future. Conversely, as Ryan has repeatedly pointed out, he's poised to notch far more policy achievements as speaker with Trump in the Oval Office instead of Hillary Clinton.

#### New programs incense the Freedom Caucus

Pianin 11/18 (Eric, staff @ Fiscal Times, “Trump’s Coming Surprise: 40 Republicans Could Stop Him Cold”, http://www.thefiscaltimes.com/2016/11/18/Trump-s-Coming-Surprise-40-Republicans-Could-Stop-Him-Cold)

As Dana Milbank of The Washington Post reported, the far right conservatives groused about many of the issues that will confront the new president and the Republican-controlled Congress. For instance: They support a significant increase in spending on highways, bridges and other infrastructure to stimulate the economy, as Trump has proposed. However, they are incensed that the proposed spending of as much as $1 trillion over the coming decade is not offset by corresponding cuts in other government programs. Rep. Raul Labrador (R-ID) warned that unless Trump came up with a way to legitimately pay for the new infrastructure, “then a majority if not all of us will vote against it.” They are far from unanimous on whether to repeal Obamacare as early as January and then consider possible replacements for the federal health insurance program, or whether to preserve portions of the 2010 law. One of the lawmakers lamented that the GOP never got around to agreeing on a compromise replacement plan to have ready to go after repealing President Obama’s signature health insurance program. Pressed by a reporter to explain how the Republicans would avoid a situation in which 20 million or more Americans would lose their coverage because of GOP action, Rep. Steve King (R-IA) quipped that people would be “way better off” if nothing were passed to replace Obamacare. They warned Trump and Ryan that they would balk if Congress attempted to increase fiscal 2017 spending during the lame-duck session of Congress before Trump takes office in mid-January. Jordan said that when it comes to budget cutting, “everything has to be on the table,” although Trump is on record opposing cuts in Social Security and Medicare.

#### Trump loves Anti-BDS

Richard Hardigan, 12-9-2016, "Anti-Semitism Awareness Act: Senate Bill Criminalizes Criticism of Israel," counterpunch.org, http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/12/09/anti-semitism-awareness-act-senate-bill-criminalizes-criticism-of-israel/

The election of Donald Trump has had many negative consequences for supporters of the Palestinian cause. In Palestine it has raised fears that Israeli authorities will agitate for the annexation of some parts of the West Bank, which would sound the death knell of a Palestinian state.[10] In the US the powerful American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) similarly has withdrawn its support for a Palestinian state, dropping language dealing with the two-state solution from its website.[11] Anti-BDS laws are being introduced in state legislatures, and now the Anti-Semitism Awareness Act is threatening to silence all criticism of Israel.

#### Ryan stops economic collapse

Rahn 11/14 (Richard, Chair of Improbable Success Productions and on the board of the American Council for Capital Formation, “The wolf at the door”, http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/nov/14/government-spending-freeze-could-help-donald-trump/)

Donald Trump is very lucky that Paul Ryan is speaker of the House. Mr. Ryan is a very serious policy wonk, which President-elect Trump is not. Mr. Ryan has spent the last several years developing sound solutions to deal with the problem of the “wolf at the door” — which is the never-ending growth of government and the attendant debt. For years, politicians have been ranting against the federal deficit and some of the spending, but doing little in substance about it — often with the assertion that they will deal with it before it becomes a damaging problem or, even worse, claiming that more spending is beneficial. The fact is big-spending government is already causing considerable damage. Most savers receive near zero or worse on their savings after taxes and interest, and there has been a massive shrinkage in the labor force participation rate. Many studies have shown that once total government spending (federal, state and local) is more than roughly 25 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), economic growth tends to slow, reducing job opportunities and real incomes. Total U.S. government spending at approximately 38 percent of GDP is well above the optimum. Even though it is true that there are many useless spending programs, as well as fraud and incompetence that need to be eliminated, the biggest spending disaster is in the “entitlements” — Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid. Mr. Trump has said his focus will be on economic growth and that he will get the economy growing at “more than 4 percent per year,” and that he will balance the budget. It is indeed true that with massive rollbacks of counterproductive regulations, the right type of tax cuts, and limiting spending (assuming a nondestructive money policy on the part of the Federal Reserve), 4 percent or more economic growth is very achievable — and the tax, spending and regulatory reform plans that Mr. Ryan and his colleagues have set forth may well do it. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that with no major spending program changes, real federal spending as a percentage of GDP (assuming approximately an average annual 2 percent real growth in GDP) will grow roughly 30 percent over the next 30 years, and that virtually all of this growth will come from “mandatory” entitlement programs and interest. CBO projects real cuts in defense spending and other “discretionary programs.” It also projects the federal debt held by the public to rise from the present 75 percent of GDP to 141 percent, and interest on the debt to grow from the current 1.4 percent of GDP to 5.1 percent (or $1 trillion before inflation). These numbers are clearly unsustainable. Mr. Trump is going to have to deal with this reality but, again, the good news is there are solutions. Bush 41 ran for president in 1988 on a platform of “no new taxes” and a “flexible freeze” on government spending (I was one of his economic advisers in 1988 and ‘89). Unfortunately, soon after being elected, he reneged on his promises, and the economy performed poorly. Under the second Clinton administration and a Newt Gingrich-led Republican Congress, there was a spending freeze and a capital gains tax rate cut, which led to more than 4 percent real growth and not only a balanced budget but a budget surplus. Reputable think tanks have developed sound proposals for reining in the growth of entitlement spending, so there are off-the-shelf solutions. More than 35 years ago, Chile was confronted with a bankrupt social security system. Fortunately, Jose Pinera, who was then the labor minister, came up with a solution whereby workers were required to save for retirement by contributing to an individual account (much like a 401(k) account) to be managed by a financial services company. As reported in The Wall Street Journal a couple of weeks ago, “The system boosted economic growth with the savings that developed Chile’s capital markets, making it Latin America’s richest nation.” Those who have contributed for more than 30 years now have obtained an average annual rate of return of more than 8 percent above inflation. More than 30 countries, including Sweden and Australia have adopted Pinera-type plans. Such a plan could be phased in over a number of years in the United States in a manner that would not reduce benefits to all of those who are retired or will retire in the next few decades, There are equally good solutions for reversing the upward trend in medical entitlements; all that it takes is the political willingness to do what must be done. Americans, as well at the Europeans, Japanese and others, are faced with two alternative routes. The first is ever-growing government and public debt that results in economic stagnation or worse. The other road is the high-growth route that will to lead more and better jobs and a rising standard of living for almost everyone. It requires keeping the growth in government spending to less than the growth in the private sector, and eliminating destructive regulations and taxes, as in the Ryan plan. And, best of all, it has been shown to work where it has been tried.

#### Economic decline risks a breakdown of international institutions—that causes war

* 1930s prove that prolonged global downturn has geopolitical repercussions in the US and Europe
* Brings about trade wars and competition over resources,
* Hurts international institutions like EU and WT
* Tensions are rising now

**Kreitner 11** [Ricky Kreitner (intern at Business Insider). “Serious People Are Starting To Realize That We May Be Looking At World War III.” Business Insider. August 8th, 2011. <http://www.businessinsider.com/serious-people-are-starting-to-realize-that-we-may-be-looking-at-world-war-iii-2011-8>]

Noting liberal despair over the government's inability to combat economic depression, and conservative skepticism that traditional tools will be effective, John Judis of The New Republic argues that a global depression far longer and more severe than anyone expected now seems nearly impossible to avoid. Judis believes that the coming "depression" will be accompanied by **geopolitical upheaval and institutional collapse**. "As the experience of the 1930s testified, a prolonged global downturn can have profound political and **geopolitical repercussions**. In the U.S. and Europe, the downturn has already inspired unsavory, right-wing populist movements. It could also bring about **trade wars** and intense **competition over natural resources**, and the eventual breakdown of important institutions like European Union and the World Trade Organization. **Even a shooting war is possible**." Daniel Knowles of the Telegraph has noticed a similar trend. In a post titled, "This Really Is Beginning To Look Like 1931," Knowles argues that we could be witnessing the transition from recession to global depression that last occurred two years after the 1929 market collapse, and eight years before Germany invaded Poland, triggering the Second World War: "The difference today is that so far, the chain reaction of a default has been avoided by bailouts. Countries are not closing down their borders or arming their soldiers – they can agree on some solution, if not a good solution. But the fundamental problem – the spiral downwards caused by confidence crises and ever rising interest rates – is exactly the same now as it was in 1931. And as Italy and Spain come under attack, we are reaching the limit of how much that sticking plaster can heal. Tensions between European countries unseen in decades are emerging." Knowles wrote that post three days ago. Since then it has become abundantly obvious that Europe will soon become unwilling or unable to continue bailing out every country with a debt problem. Meanwhile, the U.S. economy continues to chug along, to the extent it is chugging at all, on the false security offered

#### Outweighs and turns case – poverty is the worst form of structural violence and magnifies other impacts – especially for women. Pogge 02

Thomas Pogge, Poverty and Human Rights. 2002.

Human rights would be fully realized, if all human beings had secure access to the objects of these rights. Our world is today very far from this ideal. Piecing together the current global record, we find that most of the current massive **underfulfillment of human rights is** more or less directly **connected to poverty.** The connection is direct in the case of basic social **and** economic human rights, such as the right to a standard of living adequate for the **health and well-being** of oneself and one’s family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care. The connection is more indirect in the case of civil and political human rights associated with democratic government and the rule of law. Desperately **poor people**, often stunted, illiterate, and heavily **preoccupied with the struggle to survive,** typically **lack** effective **means for resisting** or rewarding their **rulers, who are therefore likely to** rule them **oppress**ively while catering to the interests of other, often foreign, agents (governments and corporations, for instance) who are more capable of reciprocation. The statistics are appalling. Out of a total of 6575 million human beings, 830 million are reportedly chronically undernourished, 1100 million lack access to safe water and 2600 million lack access to basic sanitation (UNDP 2006: 174, 33). About 2000 million lack access to essential drugs (www.fic.nih.gov/about/summary.html). Some 1000 million have no adequate shelter and 2000 million lack electricity (UNDP 1998: 49). Some 799 million adults are illiterate (www.uis.unesco.org). Some 250 million children between 5 and 14 do wage work outside their household with 170.5 million of them involved in hazardous work and 8.4 million in the “unconditionally worst” forms of child labor, which involve slavery, forced or bonded labor, forced recruitment for use in armed conflict, forced prostitution or pornography, or the production or trafficking of illegal drugs (ILO 2002: 9, 11, 17, 18). **People of colour and females** (UNDP 2003: 310-330; UNRISD 2005; Social Watch 2005) **bear greatly disproportionate shares** of these deprivations. Roughly **one third of all human deaths**, some 18 million annually, **are due to poverty-related causes**, easily preventable through better nutrition, safe drinking water, mosquito nets, re-hydration packs, vaccines and other medicines. This sums up to 300 million deaths in 17 years since the end of the cold war - many more than were caused by all the wars, civil wars, and government repression of the entire 20th century.

#### Reducing the risk of extinction by a tiny amount outweighs massive structural violence.

**Bostrom 12** [Faculty of Philosophy and Oxford Martin School, University of Oxford.], Existential Risk Prevention as Global Priority.  Forthcoming book (Global Policy). MP. [http://www.existenti...org/concept.pdf](http://www.existential-risk.org/concept.pdf)Even if we use the most conservative of these estimates, which entirely ignores the   possibility of space colonization and software minds, **we find that the expected loss of an existential  catastrophe is greater than the value of 10^16 human lives**.  **This implies that the expected value of  reducing existential risk by a mere one millionth of one percentage point is at least a hundred times the   value of a million human lives.**  The more technologically comprehensive estimate of 10  54 humanbrain-emulation subjective life-years (or 10  52  lives of ordinary length) makes the same point even   more starkly.  Even if we give this allegedly lower bound on the cumulative output potential of a   technologically mature civilization a mere 1% chance of being correct, we find that the expected   value of reducing existential risk by a mere one billionth of one billionth of one percentage point is worth   a hundred billion times as much as a billion human lives. **One might consequently argue that even the tiniest reduction of existential risk has an   expected value greater than that of the definite provision of any ordinary good, such as the direct   benefit of saving 1 billion lives.**  And, further, that the absolute value of the indirect effect of saving 1  billion lives on the total cumulative amount of existential riskâ€”positive or negativeâ€”is almost   certainly larger than the positive value of the direct benefit of such an action.

#### Reversibility –

#### Scope and magnitude

### 1NC Courts

#### Counterplan Text: The Supreme Court of the United States, in the next available test case, should rule that public colleges and universities ought not restrict any constitutionally protected speech that criticizes the State of Israel.

#### Lawsuits are piling up against free speech restrictions – the counterplan strengthens First Amendment protections and solves the entirety of the case

Watanabe 14 [Teresa Watanabe (covers education for the LA Times), "Students challenge free-speech rules on college campuses," LA Times, 7/1/2014] AZ

College students in California and three other states filed lawsuits against their campuses Tuesday in what is thought to be the first-ever coordinated legal attack on free speech restrictions in higher education. Vincenzo Sinapi-Riddle, a 20-year-old studying computer science, alleged that Citrus College in Glendora had violated his 1st Amendment rights by restricting his petitioning activities to a small "free-speech zone" in the campus quad. According to Sinapi-Riddle's complaint, a campus official stopped him last fall from talking to another student about his campaign against spying by the National Security Agency, saying he had strayed outside the free-speech zone. The official said he had the authority to eject Sinapi-Riddle from campus if he did not comply. "It was shocking to me that there could be so much hostility about me talking to another student peacefully about government spying," Sinapi-Riddle said in an interview. "My vision of college was to express what I think." In his lawsuit, Sinapi-Riddle is challenging Citrus' free-speech zone, an anti-harassment policy that he argues is overly broad and vague and a multi-step process for approving student group events. The college had eliminated its free-speech zones in a 2003 legal settlement with another student, but last year "readopted in essence the unconstitutional policy it abandoned," the complaint alleged. College officials were not immediately available for comment. But communications director Paula Green forwarded copies of Citrus' free-speech policy, which declares that the campus is a "non-public forum" except where otherwise designated to "prevent the substantial disruption of the orderly operation of the college." The policy instructs the college to enact procedures that "reasonably regulate" free expression. The "Stand Up for Speech" litigation project is sponsored by the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education, a Philadelphia-based group that promotes free speech and due process rights at colleges and universities. Its aim is to eliminate speech codes and other campus policies that restrict expression. In a report published this year, the foundation found that 58% of 427 major colleges and universities surveyed maintain restrictive speech codes despite what it called a "virtually unbroken string of legal defeats" against them dating to 1989. Even in California — unique in the nation for two state laws that explicitly bar free speech restrictions at both public and private universities — the majority of campuses retain written speech codes, he said. Among 16 California State University campuses surveyed by the group, for instance, 11 were rated "red" for employing at least one policy that "substantially restricts" free speech. "Universities are scared of people who demand censorship -- they're afraid of lawsuits and PR problems," said Robert Shibley, the foundation’s senior vice president. "Unfortunately, they are more worried about that than about ignoring their 1st Amendment responsibilities," he added. "The point of the project is to balance out the incentives that cause universities to institute rules that censor speech." The foundation intends to target campuses in each of four federal court circuits; after each case is settled, it will file another lawsuit. In other cases filed Tuesday: — [Iowa State University](http://www.latimes.com/topic/education/colleges-universities/iowa-state-university--OREDU0000581-topic.html) students Paul Gerlich and Erin Furleigh challenged administrative rejection of their campus club T-shirt promoting legalization of marijuana. The university said the shirt violated rules that bar the use of the school name to promote "dangerous, illegal or unhealthy" products and behavior, according to the complaint. — [Chicago State University](http://www.latimes.com/topic/education/colleges-universities/chicago-state-university-OREDU000801-topic.html) faculty members Phillip Beverly and Robert Bionaz sued over what they said were repeated attempts to silence a blog they write on alleged administrative corruption. — [Ohio University](http://www.latimes.com/topic/education/colleges-universities/ohio-university-OREDU000671-topic.html) student Isaac Smith challenged the campus speech code that forbids any act that "degrades, demeans or disgraces another." University officials invoked the code to veto a T-shirt by Smith’s Students Defending Students campus group — which defends peers accused of campus disciplinary offenses. The T-shirt said, "We get you off for free," a phrase that administrators found "objectified women" and "promoted prostitution," the complaint said.

#### Courts solve the case – cases challenge restrictions on anti-Israel speech

Seiler 16 [Casey Seiler (Times Union state editor and columnist), "Cuomo's anti-BDS order faces backlash," Times Union, 6/6/2016] AZ

A day after receiving abundant praise for his latest executive order, Gov. Andrew Cuomo weathered the backlash. Issued Sunday, the order will require state agencies to stop doing business with and divest public funds from institutions and companies associated with the boycotts, divestment and sanctions, or BDS, campaign against Israel, a movement supported by Palestinian groups and advocates who object to Israeli policies in the West Bank and elsewhere. On Monday, civil liberties groups who have objected to similar anti-boycott sanctions in other states said the order was certain to face a legal challenge. "Gov. Cuomo has decided that his moral compass points in the direction of Joseph McCarthy rather than Rosa Parks," said Columbia Law School professor Katherine Franke, referencing the notorious red-baiting U.S. senator and the heroine of the Montgomery bus boycott, respectively. Franke chairs the board of the Center for Constitutional Rights, a progressive advocacy group that works on a range of issues touching on domestic and international policy. In an interview with the Times Union, she called the order an "end run" around previous legislative efforts to wound the BDS movement in New York, and "dog-whistle politics to (Cuomo's) more extreme right-wing Jewish supporters." "I don't have any doubts we'll be litigating this," she said. Franke noted that previous Supreme Court rulings have upheld boycotts as protected forms of speech and political actions. She cited the high court's 1982 decision in NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co., which concluded that the civil rights group's decision in the late 1960s to boycott a set of businesses in rural Mississippi was protected as a form of political speech as long as organizers didn't engage in violence to enforce the boycott. "The state cannot penalize individuals or entities on the basis of their free expression, and political boycotts are a form of free expression," said Donna Lieberman, executive director of the state Civil Liberties Union, in a statement. "Creating a government blacklist that imposes state sanctions based on political beliefs raises First Amendment concerns, and this is no exception." ACLU branches in other states have opposed legislation similar to Cuomo's order. In its critique of Iowa's anti-BDS law, the state group pointed to the Claiborne ruling as well as the Supreme Court's 1996 decision in the case of O'Hare Truck Service v. City of Northlake, which held that the Michigan city violated the First Amendment by firing a towing contractor in retaliation for its owner's refusal to support a mayoral candidate. "If the government could deny a benefit to a person because of his constitutionally protected speech or associations, his exercise of those freedoms would in effect be penalized and inhibited," the majority concluded. "This would allow the government to produce a result which it could not command directly. "Such interference with constitutional rights is impermissible," the court said.

### 1NC Endowments

#### Donations to colleges growing at rapid rate – survey of 983 colleges proves

Lederman 16 [Doug Lederman (editor, co-founder of Inside Higher Ed), "In Giving to Colleges, the One Percenters Gain," Inside Higher Ed, 1/27/2016] AZ

The Council for Aid to Education's study is one of a handful of annual reports (along with today's on endowments, last week's on state support for higher education, and some others) that provide a baseline sense of the state of higher education finances. The survey drew fund-raising information from 983 institutions, and it extrapolates from those results to estimate total giving for 3,900 colleges and universities. The 7.6 percent rise revealed for 2015 by the council's survey, which followed a 10.8 percent gain from 2013 to 2014, was driven largely by giving from individuals (alumni and not), which increased sharply. Donations from foundations and corporations, meanwhile, were either modest or flat, as seen in the table below. Continuing a trend of recent years, the amount of money donated by alumni rose sharply, by 10.2 percent, to $10.85 billion, but the proportion of alumni who contributed fell to 8.4 percent, from 8.6 percent. (It was 11.7 percent in 2007.) Ann E. Kaplan, who directs the survey, attributed the decline mostly to the fact that digital and other technologies are helping colleges track down more alumni. "Participation will only increase if the number of donors rises more than the number of located alumni," Kaplan said in a news release. "This is unlikely in a technological age in which individuals may have multiple means of contact that make them easy to locate. Finding an address is much simpler than cultivating a relationship that leads to a contribution." Giving by nonalumni individuals (donors, parents, etc.) rose by more than any other category, 23.1 percent. Donations for current operations (as opposed to capital purposes) rose by 13.1 percent in fiscal 2015, while funds for endowments, facilities and other purposes were flat. The study attributes the latter result to the fact that there was a huge -- 23.3 percent -- rise the previous year (fiscal 2014) in gifts to restricted endowments, which is the largest category of capital purposes. That kind of donation tends to track the stock market, which was stronger in 2014 than in 2015.

#### Administrators need the ability to regulate anti-Israel speech to maintain donations

Press and Student Nation ‘16 [ALEX PRESS is a PhD student in sociology based in Boston. STUDENTNATION First-person accounts from student activists, organizers and journalists reporting on youth-oriented movements for social justice, economic equality and tolerance. “Silence on Campus: Contingent Work and Free Speech.” The Nation. February 17, 2016. https://www.thenation.com/article/silence-on-campus-contingent-work-and-free-speech/ JJN]

﻿Corporatization creates a dilemma for higher education: College, unlike most businesses, serves a social function—the production and transfer of knowledge—the achievement of which requires an environment of intellectual freedom that can conflict with profit margins, as some actors central to the model, such as donors, may take issue with controversial speech. In the past, tenure resolved some of this tension—once professors gain tenure, they’re walled off from these pressures, at least theoretically. With the erosion of tenure and a slack academic job market, free speech disappears as professors become increasingly disposable. As Steven Vallas, a sociologist at Northeastern University who researches the changing nature of work, argues, a professor’s right to speak freely presumes a foundation of job stability. “If you have an expansion of the adjunct, precarious professoriate, than you really are eroding the proportion of people who can speak their mind.” In contrast to claims that censorious students are the central threat to the ability of college to serve as a marketplace of ideas, the silencing of speech that comes with a sense of one’s disposability appears much more powerful. Conceding the difficulty of capturing the preemptive stifling of debate that comes with disposable worker status, we can take the severity of repercussions visited upon those who don’t censor themselves as indicative of the problem. Take the case of Steven Salaita, an indigenous studies scholar whose offer of a position at the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign was rescinded after he tweeted critically about Israel’s 2014 attack on Gaza. A violation of academic freedom that resulted in a rare formal censure from the AAUP, for Salaita, administrative censorship is no secret. “For the uninitiated, the levels of vitriol and retribution that attend criticism of Israel can be stunning,” he writes, referencing a report authored by the Center for Constitutional Rights and Palestine Legal that details hundreds of reported acts of suppression of pro-Palestine advocacy in under two years. Salaita sued the University of Illinois for violating his rights. While he settled out of court for $875,000, discovery findings from his lawsuit reveal the likelihood of donor influence on the decision to fire him, with the chancellor communicating with donors about Salaita’s tweets and his possible dismissal. As Salaita’s case demonstrates, the extent of donor pressure goes a long way to explain why administrations might choose to silence speech, explains William Robinson, a professor at the University of California–Santa Barbara. In 2009, Robinson caught the attention of outside organizations that then pressured UCSB administrators to charge him with violating the university’s academic code of conduct, according to Robinson’s account of the incident, as well as details published by his supporters. Explaining the role financial needs play in decisions to censor faculty in public higher education, Robinson argues, “As public funding is cut, the administration becomes more reliant on private donors. These donors then use that leverage, threatening to withdraw donations if an administration doesn’t act.” The problem is worsening as public funds for higher education are drying up across the country, according to a recent report by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. As this money dwindles, administrations turn to wealthy donors, creating the conditions under which prestigious donors can sway administrator’s decisions on how to respond to controversial faculty, if those faculty can get hired in the first place.

#### More broadly, student protests alienate alumni donors

Hartocollis 8/4 – Anemona Hartocollis, writer for NYT: August 4, 2016(“College Students Protest, Alumni’s Fondness Fades and Checks Shrink” New York Times Available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/05/us/college-protests-alumni-donations.html?_r=0> Accessed on 12/15/16)IG

Scott MacConnell cherishes the memory of his years at Amherst College, where he discovered his future métier as a theatrical designer. But protests on campus over cultural and racial sensitivities last year soured his feelings.

Now Mr. MacConnell, who graduated in 1960, is expressing his discontent through his wallet. In June, he cut the college out of his will.

“As an alumnus of the college, I feel that I have been lied to, patronized and basically dismissed as an old, white bigot who is insensitive to the needs and feelings of the current college community,” Mr. MacConnell, 77, wrote in a letter to the college’s alumni fund in December, when he first warned that he was reducing his support to the college to a token $5.

A backlash from alumni is an unexpected aftershock of the campus disruptions of the last academic year. Although fund-raisers are still gauging the extent of the effect on philanthropy, some colleges — particularly small, elite liberal arts institutions — have reported a decline in donations, accompanied by a laundry list of g5.

Alumni from a range of generations say they are baffled by today’s college culture. Among their laments: Students are too wrapped up in racial and identity politics. They are allowed to take too many frivolous courses. They have repudiated the heroes and traditions of the past by judging them by today’s standards rather than in the context of their times. Fraternities are being unfairly maligned, and men are being demonized by sexual assault investigations. And university administrations have been too meek in addressing protesters whose messages have seemed to fly in the face of free speech.

Scott C. Johnston, who graduated from Yale in 1982, said he was on campus last fall when activists tried to shut down a free speech conference, “because apparently they missed irony class that day.” He recalled the Yale student who was videotaped screaming at a professor, Nicholas Christakis, that he had failed “to create a place of comfort and home” for students in his capacity as the head of a residential college.

A rally at New Haven Superior Court demanding justice for Corey Menafee, an African-American dining hall worker at Yale’s Calhoun College who was charged with breaking a window pane that depicted black slaves carrying cotton. Credit Peter Hvizdak/New Haven Register, via Associated Press

“I don’t think anything has damaged Yale’s brand quite like that,” said Mr. Johnston, a founder of an internet start-up and a former hedge fund manager. “This is not your daddy’s liberalism.”

“The worst part,” he continued, “is that campus administrators are wilting before the activists like flowers.” Yale College’s alumni fund was flat between this year and last, according to Karen Peart, a university spokeswoman.

Among about 35 small, selective liberal arts colleges belonging to the fund-raising organization Staff, or Sharing the Annual Fund Fundamentals, that recently reported their initial annual fund results for the 2016 fiscal year, 29 percent were behind 2015 in dollars, and 64 percent were behind in donors, according to a steering committee member, Scott Kleinheksel of Claremont McKenna College in California. His school, which was also the site of protests, had a decline in donor participation but a rise in giving.

At Amherst, the amount of money given by alumni dropped 6.5 percent for the fiscal year that ended June 30, and participation in the alumni fund dropped 1.9 percentage points, to 50.6 percent, the lowest participation rate since 1975, when the college began admitting women, according to the college. The amount raised from big donors decreased significantly. Some of the decline was because of a falloff after two large reunion gifts last year, according to Pete Mackey, a spokesman for Amherst.

At Princeton, where protesters unsuccessfully demanded the removal of Woodrow Wilson’s name from university buildings and programs, undergraduate alumni donations dropped 6.6 percent from a record high the year before, and participation dropped 1.9 percentage points, according to the university’s website. A Princeton spokesman, John Cramer, said there was no evidence the drop was connected to campus protests.

#### Endowment funds are key to US competitiveness – ensures college quality

Leigh 14 [Steven R. Leigh (dean of CU-Boulder’s College of Arts and Sciences), "Endowments and the future of higher education," UColorado Boulder, March 2014] AZ

These broad trends point directly to the need for CU-Boulder’s College of Arts and Sciences to increase endowment funding across the college. Endowments drive improvements in the quality of an institution and reflect alums, donors and supporters who recognize the importance of research universities in the 21st century. Endowed professorships are the first and most important component of increasing our academic quality. Named chairs recognize significant faculty achievements and help the university support faculty salary and research. CU-Boulder professors are among the most productive in the nation and are heavily recruited by competitors, including Harvard, Yale, Stanford, Cornell, Berkeley, Illinois, UC Irvine and many others. Often, these competitors offer our faculty endowed professorships, conferring prestige and research support. CU must provide its faculty with comparable support to be competitive. A second major area for endowments is student scholarships and, for graduate students, fellowships. A stable source of income that helps pay tuition is the most direct and effective way to offset the costs of education. Endowed scholarships are also effective recruiting tools for admitting the nation’s best to CU. Our dynamic programs, departments and majors are attracting more and more applicants, including the best in the nation. Like faculty support, endowed scholarships and fellowships confer prestige and, most importantly, allow students to focus entirely on academics without balancing jobs and worrying about future loan repayments. Finally, endowment funding for programs greatly enriches the institution, providing capabilities that are difficult to attain when tuition revenue provides the majority of funding. Institutions funded mainly by tuition must make sure that expenditures directly benefit students, which sometimes limits options for innovation and risk-taking. Programmatic funding enables faculty and students to take risks in their research and creative work. For example, in my own field, this might involve traveling to an unexplored region to prospect for human fossils or archaeological sites. Support for high-risk projects allows our faculty and students to develop new areas of knowledge, benefitting society by broadening the capacity of the institution to innovate. The future of higher education, including CU’s future, depends to a large degree on how successfully we can build major endowments. Ultimately, U.S. competitiveness and leadership in the global knowledge economy depends on this as well. For alums, donors and supporters, endowments indelibly affirm the importance of higher education and enduringly preserve its viability and vitality.

#### Innovation solves great power war

Taylor 4 – Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Mark, “The Politics of Technological Change: International Relations versus Domestic Institutions,” Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4/1/2004, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/46554792/Taylor>) //RGP

I. Introduction Technological innovation is of central importance to the study of international relations (IR), affecting almost every aspect of the sub-field. First and foremost, a nation’s technological capability has a significant effect on its economic growth, industrial might, and military prowess; therefore relative national technological capabilities necessarily influence the balance of power between states, and hence have a role in calculations of war and alliance formation. Second, technology and innovative capacity also determine a nation’s trade profile, affecting which products it will import and export, as well as where multinational corporations will base their production facilities. Third, insofar as innovation-driven economic growth both attracts investment and produces surplus capital, a nation’s technological ability will also affect international financial flows and who has power over them. Thus, in broad theoretical terms, technological change is important to the study of IR because of its overall implications for both the relative and absolute power of states. And if theory alone does not convince, then history also tells us that nations on the technological ascent generally experience a corresponding and dramatic change in their global stature and influence, such as Britain during the first industrial revolution, the United States and Germany during the second industrial revolution, and Japan during the twentieth century. Conversely, great powers which fail to maintain their place at the technological frontier generally drift and fade from influence on international scene. This is not to suggest that technological innovation alone determines international politics, but rather that shifts in both relative and absolute technological capability have a major impact on international relations, and therefore need to be better understood by IR scholars. Indeed, the importance of technological innovation to international relations is seldom disputed by IR theorists. Technology is rarely the sole or overriding causal variable in any given IR theory, but a broad overview of the major theoretical debates reveals the ubiquity of technological causality. For example, from Waltz to Posen, almost all Realists have a place for technology in their explanations of international politics. At the very least, they describe it as an essential part of the distribution of material capabilities across nations, or an indirect source of military doctrine. And for some, like Gilpin quoted above, technology is the very cornerstone of great power domination, and its transfer the main vehicle by which war and change occur in world politics. Jervis tells us that the balance of offensive and defensive military technology affects the incentives for war. Walt agrees, arguing that technological change can alter a state’s aggregate power, and thereby affect both alliance formation and the international balance of threats. Liberals are less directly concerned with technological change, but they must admit that by raising or lowering the costs of using force, technological progress affects the rational attractiveness of international cooperation and regimes. Technology also lowers information & transactions costs and thus increases the applicability of international institutions, a cornerstone of Liberal IR theory. And in fostering flows of trade, finance, and information, technological change can lead to Keohane’s interdependence or Thomas Friedman et al’s globalization. Meanwhile, over at the “third debate”, Constructivists cover the causal spectrum on the issue, from Katzenstein’s “cultural norms” which shape security concerns and thereby affect technological innovation; to Wendt’s “stripped down technological determinism” in which technology inevitably drives nations to form a world state. However most Constructivists seem to favor Wendt, arguing that new technology changes people’s identities within society, and sometimes even creates new cross-national constituencies, thereby affecting international politics. Of course, Marxists tend to see technology as determining all social relations and the entire course of history, though they describe mankind’s major fault lines as running between economic classes rather than nation-states. Finally, Buzan & Little remind us that without advances in the technologies of transportation, communication, production, and war, international systems would not exist in the first place.

### 1NC Econ

#### Anti-Israel divestment harms the Palestinian economy, but has little impact on Israel

Sheffield 15 [Carrie Sheffield (Warren T. Brookes Journalism Fellow for the Competitive Enterprise Institute. A former researcher for American Enterprise Institute scholar Edward Conard, I wrote editorials for The Washington Times, covered Congress for POLITICO and The Hill), "Boycott Israel Movement Stunts The Palestinian Economy," Forbes Magazine, 2/22/2015] AZ

A push to “boycott, divest and sanction” (BDS) Israeli companies has limited impact on the credit profile of Israel, yet it directly harms its intended beneficiaries, the Palestinians. The BDS movement, including universities, pension funds and leaders of some Christian denominations (to the chagrin of many congregants), ignores economic data. And it coincides with a disturbing rise of violent anti-Semitism across Europe. “The impact of BDS is more psychological than real so far and has had no discernible impact on Israeli trade or the broader economy,” Kristin Lindow, senior vice president at Moody's Investors Service and Moody’s lead analyst for Israel (in full disclosure, a former Moody’s colleague) told Forbes. “That said, the sanctions do run the risk of hurting the Palestinian economy, which is much smaller and poorer than that of Israel, as seen in the case of SodaStream.” While the broader Israeli economy is presently shielded from BDS, one victim is SodaStream, an Israeli company manufacturing DIY soda that shuttered a West Bank factory and moved it to southern Israel. This cut hundreds of jobs for Palestinians that reportedly paid between three and five times the local prevailing wage. SodaStream’s CEO Daniel Birnbaum denied the move was BDS-related, though its profits plunged after BDS activists locked the fizzy pop maker in its crosshairs. "It has nothing to do with politics; we're relocating to a modern facility that is three times the size," Birnbaum told The Independent. "But if it was up to me, I would have stayed. We showed the world Arabs and Jews can work together." The numbers speak for themselves: Israel (population 8.3 million) has GDP of $291 billion, the Palestinian Territories (population 4.1 million), $11.3 billion. In 2012, Israeli sales to the Palestinian Authority were $4.3 billion, about 5% of Israeli exports (excluding diamonds) less than 2% of Israeli GDP, according to the Bank of Israel. In 2012, Palestinian sales to Israel accounted for about 81% of Palestinian exports and less than a percentage point of Israeli GDP. Palestinian purchases from Israel were two-thirds of total Palestinian imports (or 27% of Palestinian GDP). Such trade flow asymmetry shows Palestine needs Israel, economically speaking. Yet the BDS crowd would impair economic ties between these areas, despite evidence that trade between peoples lessens outbreak of war. BDS-ers want to obliterate the vast trade surplus Israel extends to Palestine and offer nothing in its place. It’s easy to cast digital stones from the comfort of a California dorm room or a posh British mansion. It’s difficult to gainfully employ some 110,000 Palestinians as Israel does, or build 16 industrial parks in the West Bank and East Jerusalem hosting 1,000 facilities where Jews and Arabs work shoulder-to-shoulder. Despite overheated BDS rhetoric about exploitation, last year the Palestinian Authority’s official newspaper hailed working conditions for Palestinians employed by Israelis in West Bank settlements. It also scolded Palestinians hiring other Palestinians for low wages with no benefits.

#### Turns case – economic ties between the two countries foster interdependence which deters conflict – neither Palestinians nor Israelis would fight broader conflicts because of trade dependence on each other

#### Palestinian growth high now – econ decline causes poverty and crushes quality of life

EINZ 9 [Palestinian Quality of Life," Embassy of Israel in New Zealand, 2009] AZ

In 2009, the West Bank enjoyed a significant economic recovery, with economic growth reaching an unprecedented 8% - a continuation of positive trends reported in 2008. Macroeconomic conditions in the West Bank improved during 2009, mainly thanks to measures taken by Israel to support economic activity, improvements in the security situation in the West Bank, the continued financial support of the international community to the Palestinian Authority and increased foreign investment. This economic growth is reflected in an improved quality of life for the Palestinian population. There is an increase in new real estate projects, both residential and commercial. Rawabi, the first planned Palestinian city, is being built with the help of Israeli consultants. The West Bank boasts one of the world's strongest stock exchanges, the Palestinian Securities Exchange, (PSE), which grew 12.5% last year. It is ranked 33 among international stock exchanges and second in the region in terms of investor protection.

#### Economic decline risks a breakdown of international institutions—that causes war

* 1930s prove that prolonged global downturn has geopolitical repercussions in the US and Europe
* Brings about trade wars and competition over resources,
* Hurts international institutions like EU and WT
* Tensions are rising now

**Kreitner 11** [Ricky Kreitner (intern at Business Insider). “Serious People Are Starting To Realize That We May Be Looking At World War III.” Business Insider. August 8th, 2011. <http://www.businessinsider.com/serious-people-are-starting-to-realize-that-we-may-be-looking-at-world-war-iii-2011-8>]

Noting liberal despair over the government's inability to combat economic depression, and conservative skepticism that traditional tools will be effective, John Judis of The New Republic argues that a global depression far longer and more severe than anyone expected now seems nearly impossible to avoid. Judis believes that the coming "depression" will be accompanied by **geopolitical upheaval and institutional collapse**. "As the experience of the 1930s testified, a prolonged global downturn can have profound political and **geopolitical repercussions**. In the U.S. and Europe, the downturn has already inspired unsavory, right-wing populist movements. It could also bring about **trade wars** and intense **competition over natural resources**, and the eventual breakdown of important institutions like European Union and the World Trade Organization. **Even a shooting war is possible**." Daniel Knowles of the Telegraph has noticed a similar trend. In a post titled, "This Really Is Beginning To Look Like 1931," Knowles argues that we could be witnessing the transition from recession to global depression that last occurred two years after the 1929 market collapse, and eight years before Germany invaded Poland, triggering the Second World War: "The difference today is that so far, the chain reaction of a default has been avoided by bailouts. Countries are not closing down their borders or arming their soldiers – they can agree on some solution, if not a good solution. But the fundamental problem – the spiral downwards caused by confidence crises and ever rising interest rates – is exactly the same now as it was in 1931. And as Italy and Spain come under attack, we are reaching the limit of how much that sticking plaster can heal. Tensions between European countries unseen in decades are emerging." Knowles wrote that post three days ago. Since then it has become abundantly obvious that Europe will soon become unwilling or unable to continue bailing out every country with a debt problem. Meanwhile, the U.S. economy continues to chug along, to the extent it is chugging at all, on the false security offered

#### Outweighs and turns case – poverty is the worst form of structural violence and magnifies other impacts – especially for women. Pogge 02

Thomas Pogge, Poverty and Human Rights. 2002.

Human rights would be fully realized, if all human beings had secure access to the objects of these rights. Our world is today very far from this ideal. Piecing together the current global record, we find that most of the current massive **underfulfillment of human rights is** more or less directly **connected to poverty.** The connection is direct in the case of basic social **and** economic human rights, such as the right to a standard of living adequate for the **health and well-being** of oneself and one’s family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care. The connection is more indirect in the case of civil and political human rights associated with democratic government and the rule of law. Desperately **poor people**, often stunted, illiterate, and heavily **preoccupied with the struggle to survive,** typically **lack** effective **means for resisting** or rewarding their **rulers, who are therefore likely to** rule them **oppress**ively while catering to the interests of other, often foreign, agents (governments and corporations, for instance) who are more capable of reciprocation. The statistics are appalling. Out of a total of 6575 million human beings, 830 million are reportedly chronically undernourished, 1100 million lack access to safe water and 2600 million lack access to basic sanitation (UNDP 2006: 174, 33). About 2000 million lack access to essential drugs (www.fic.nih.gov/about/summary.html). Some 1000 million have no adequate shelter and 2000 million lack electricity (UNDP 1998: 49). Some 799 million adults are illiterate (www.uis.unesco.org). Some 250 million children between 5 and 14 do wage work outside their household with 170.5 million of them involved in hazardous work and 8.4 million in the “unconditionally worst” forms of child labor, which involve slavery, forced or bonded labor, forced recruitment for use in armed conflict, forced prostitution or pornography, or the production or trafficking of illegal drugs (ILO 2002: 9, 11, 17, 18). **People of colour and females** (UNDP 2003: 310-330; UNRISD 2005; Social Watch 2005) **bear greatly disproportionate shares** of these deprivations. Roughly **one third of all human deaths**, some 18 million annually, **are due to poverty-related causes**, easily preventable through better nutrition, safe drinking water, mosquito nets, re-hydration packs, vaccines and other medicines. This sums up to 300 million deaths in 17 years since the end of the cold war - many more than were caused by all the wars, civil wars, and government repression of the entire 20th century.

## Case

### Turns

#### Removing restrictions on anti-Israel speech explodes anti-Semitic violence – systematic harassment, property destruction, and psychological violence

Rossman 15 [Tammi Rossman-Benjamin (faculty at UC Santa Cruz and founder of the AMCHA Initiative, a nonprofit that combats anti-Semitism on college campuses), "Why campus anti-racism protests are bad for the Jews," Jewish Journal, 12/7/2015] AZ

In no time, that question took on national significance. Butler’s hunger strike has sparked a national student movement demanding an end to “systemic and structural racism.” Again we asked, could this be a positive development for Jewish students, who themselves suffer systemic and structural anti-Semitism? On far too many campuses Jewish students report being harassed, assaulted, threatened, vilified and discriminated against, their property defaced and destroyed, and their events disrupted and shut down. Could this new anti-racism movement finally help provide Jewish students the attention they deserve? Unfortunately, the current rash of campus protests has shown itself to be far more likely to hurt Jewish students than to help them. There are three main reasons why. First, university administrators are less likely to address anti-Semitism in the wake of the Mizzou-inspired protests. In part, this is because administrators are so overwhelmed with meeting or deflecting the demands of protesters — and making sure they themselves do not meet the same fate as Mizzou’s president and chancellor — they simply do not have the time or energy to focus on Jewish students. Administrators are also afraid of appearing to favor Jewish students. Recently, I called a top administrator at the University of Central Florida to discuss some neo-Nazi fliers that had been posted in and around UCF dormitories. I expressed my dismay that although the fliers had been discovered several days before, the university had yet to make a public statement about them. The administrator responded that he was afraid to do so lest it be seen by campus protesters as pandering to Jewish interests and lead to further campus unrest. University administrators too busy or too scared to address anti-Semitism leave Jewish students vulnerable and unprotected. Second, anti-Israel student groups who often target Jewish students for harassment and discrimination have opportunistically aligned themselves with anti-racism protesters to more forcefully promote their anti-Zionist agenda. At the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, for example, anti-Israel groups have insinuated into the protesters’ demands a call for UNC to immediately divest from “Israeli apartheid.” The manipulative injection of such demands into the anti-racism movement and the alliances being forged will likely make the campus climate even more hostile, threatening and unsafe for Jewish students. Finally, Jewish students themselves have been accused of racism for speaking out about the anti-Semitism they experience. For example, on an official University of California, Santa Cruz website dedicated to educating the campus community about subtle forms of bigotry known as “microaggressions,” one of the examples given is a Jewish student’s statement to an African-American student: “I don’t get why you’re excluding me like this. I’m Jewish; I know oppression.” Even though the Jewish student is simply expressing feelings of marginalization and oppression, the statement is considered a microaggression because of the student’s socioeconomic status. Indeed, in a campus climate hypersensitive to the intersectionality of race and class, Jewish students may not even be able to talk about anti-Semitism without being labeled racist. While no one knows for sure how long the current campus unrest will last or how much impact it will ultimately have, there are clear signs that Jewish students will not be among its beneficiaries and are quite likely to be among its greatest casualties.

#### UC system has to condemn anti-Semitism – pro-Palestinian movements are an excuse for anti-Semitic violence

Rossman 16 [Tammi Rossman-Benjamin (faculty at UC Santa Cruz and founder of the AMCHA Initiative, a nonprofit that combats anti-Semitism on college campuses), "Divestment movement inspires threats to Jewish students," Mercury News, 1/12/2016] AZ

We may never know what motivated Faisal Mohammad’s stabbing spree at UC Merced. We do know that whatever hatred filled his heart found expression in the brutal stabbing of innocent victims. We also know that the freshman’s rampage and the massive tragedy in San Bernardino, where one of the assailants did his undergraduate and graduate work at California State University as recently as 2014, have caused students across California to feel vulnerable. This is particularly true for many Jewish students who are struggling with an escalation of hateful anti-Semitic acts at UC. This past fall, swastikas and “F— Jews” were carved into multiple cars, and a female Jewish student was followed and harassed by a male member of the campus group Students for Justice in Palestine. Last year, swastikas were spray-painted on a Jewish fraternity, and “grout out the Jews” defaced the Hillel House at UC Davis; “Zionists should be sent to the gas chamber” was scrawled at UC Berkeley; fliers blaming Jews for 9/11 were posted at UC Santa Barbara, and a candidate for the UCLA student judicial board was challenged that her Jewishness rendered her ineligible. Frighteningly, these are not isolated incidents. A survey conducted recently of 229 Jewish students on UC’s 10 campuses revealed 70 percent of the respondents had experienced anti-Semitism. The respondents said hostile actions are directly linked to virulently anti-Israel Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions (BDS) campaigns. As some describe: I’m in a Jewish interest sorority, and during divestment we’re encouraged not to wear [our sorority] letters. During BDS I actually avoid Hillel, the quad and even my sorority because I just really don’t want to have to deal with how unsafe campus feels. Any time a BDS activity occurs on campus, the amount of swastikas found in libraries has gone up. When our divestment motion passed, two days later there were swastikas on our AEPi house. I actually didn’t feel safe wearing my star or my [fraternity] letters. As a result of BDS, I don’t feel comfortable showing my faith anymore. The reality on UC campuses today is that almost every anti-Semitic act can be directly linked to BDS. And every BDS campaign has resulted in Jewish students reporting feeling threatened, harassed, bullied and unsafe. It’s not hard to understand why. BDS is steeped in hatred. Coordinated internationally by Palestinian groups committed to the elimination of Israel, including terrorist organization Hamas, whose charter calls for the murder of Jews worldwide, BDS campaigns routinely employ hate-filled rhetoric and imagery intended to deny the only Jewish state’s right to exist and promote murder of Israelis and Jews. Pro-BDS student groups not only seek to vilify Israel but engage in fomenting hatred toward all of Israel’s presumed supporters. BDS groups routinely attempt to shut down Jewish student events and urge their members to avoid interacting with students in Jewish organizations such as Hillel, Chabad or AEPi. Commendably, the UC Regents have recently acknowledged that the university must address its serious anti-Semitism problem. They have formed a task force to do just that. At the Regents meeting next week, it’s imperative that they acknowledge the painfully obvious connection between BDS and anti-Semitism. UC must acknowledge and condemn not only blatant acts of anti-Semitism, such as swastikas and assaults, but instances of hateful anti-Israel expression that incite these despicable acts — before it is faced with another tragedy.

#### Anti-Israel movements won't form coalitions – movements only unite a tiny minority of students

Bard 16 [Mitchell Bard (Executive Director of AICE and Jewish Virtual Library, pHD in political science from UCLA), "Amid BDS Activism, Divestment Falters on College Campuses," 8/5/2016] AZ

Divestment votes are also taken by a tiny minority of students and should not be viewed as in any way reflecting the views of the majority. Most students don’t know or care about the BDS issue and when it is explained to them, their opinion turns more negative. Most students expect their student government to improve their financial and academic lives rather than engage in political grandstanding that does nothing for their welfare. Practically, the student government votes in favor of divestment are meaningless since they have no power to influence university investment policies and university officials have consistently said they oppose the antisemitic BDS campaign and have no intention of divesting or boycotting. What BDS campaigns do is roil the campus, pit students against each other, and, to at least some extent, tarnish Israel’s image among a minority of students who are attuned to the debate. Deterring and defeating antisemitic BDS resolutions does not happen in a vacuum. Students, supported by Hillel, an the alphabet soup of Jewish and pro-Israel organizations and philanthropists have educated themselves, rallied their classmates, and put in the time and effort to prevent their campuses from being hijacked by a handful of students committed to tarnishing Israel’s image. Israel’s detractors are also determined to appropriate the language of the Black Lives Matter movement and to form coalitions with ethnic and religious groups. Pro-Israel students are encouraged to build coalitions, but have generally been less successful, in part because the BDSers have been more effective in communicating their specious narrative of Israelis as white, Jewish, colonial oppressors of people of color. Sadly, many well-meaning students are misled to believe they are somehow helping the Palestinians by supporting BDS even while Palestinians themselves say the movement is hurting them. They have been bullied into hypocritically focusing on the plight of Palestinians in the disputed territories while ignoring the most serious human rights abusers in the world, including those in Syria who are slaughtering Palestinians and turning hundreds of thousands into refugees. More seriously, BDS advocates ignore the raison d’ê·tre of the movement — namely the denial of the Jewish right to self-determination in their homeland.